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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly under its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and has been continued under relevant resolutions repeated annually until 1971 and biennially thereafter. 1/ The most recent resolution concerning the Programme is resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989.

2. In resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989, in which it declared the period 1990-1999 as the "United Nations Decade of International Law", the General Assembly considered the encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law as one of the main purposes of the Decade and stressed the need to promote those activities. 2/ The foregoing was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, 3/ by which it adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law, set out in the annex to the resolution.

3. Chapter IV of the above-mentioned programme for the activities reads as follows:

> "IV. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
>
> "1. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law is requested, in the context of the Decade, to formulate relevant guidelines for the Programme's activities and to report to the Sixth Committee on the activities carried out under the Programme in accordance with such guidelines. Special emphasis should be given to supporting academic and professional institutions already carrying out research and education in international law, as well as to encouraging the establishment of such institutions where they might not exist, particularly in the developing countries. States are encouraged to contribute to the strengthening of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.
>
> "2. States should encourage their educational institutions to introduce courses in international law for students studying law, political science, social sciences and other relevant disciplines; they should study the possibility of introducing topics of international law in the curricula of schools at the primary and secondary levels. Cooperation between institutions at the university level amongst developing countries, on the one hand, and their cooperation with those of developed countries on the other, should be encouraged.

"3. States should consider convening conferences of experts at the national and regional levels in order to study the question of preparing model curricula and materials for courses in international law, training of teachers in international law, preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law.

"4. The United Nations system of organizations, regional organizations and States should consider organizing seminars, symposia, training courses, lectures and meetings and undertaking studies on various aspects of international law. States and regional organizations have already expressed their readiness to undertake such activities on the following subjects: developing countries and international law (China); developing countries and international legislation on the environment (China); law of the sea (Yugoslavia); joint ventures in deep seabed mining (Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee); and promotion of the ratification of the United Nations conventions on refugees (Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee).

"5. States are encouraged to organize special training in international law for legal professionals, including judges, and personnel of ministries of foreign affairs and other relevant ministries. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Hague Academy of International Law and regional organizations are invited to cooperate in this respect with States.

"6. Cooperation among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, in particular among those persons who are involved in the practice of international law, for exchanging experience and for mutual assistance in the field of international law, including assistance in providing textbooks and manuals of international law, is encouraged.

"7. In order to make better known the practice of international law, States, regional and other international organizations should endeavour to publish, if they have not done so, summaries, repertories or yearbooks of their practice.

"8. It would be conducive to the teaching and dissemination of international law if all judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice were available in all official languages of the United Nations. As envisaged in General Assembly resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and bearing in mind the wishes expressed by States, the Sixth Committee will consider, at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General's report containing a study of alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English, within the existing overall level of appropriations and in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court. Such a

study should also consider the possibility, within the existing overall level of appropriations, of compiling and publishing thematic and analytical summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice.

"9. Other international courts and tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, are invited to disseminate more widely their judgments and advisory opinions, and to consider preparing thematic or analytical summaries thereof.

"10. International organizations are requested to publish treaties concluded under their auspices, if they have not yet done so. Timely publication of the United Nations Treaty Series is encouraged and efforts directed towards adopting an electronic form of publication should be continued. Timely publication of the United Nations Juridical Yearbook is also encouraged."

4. Moreover, in its resolution 44/28, the General Assembly, inter alia, bore in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law and authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1990 and 1991 the activities specified in the report that he had submitted at the forty-fourth session (A/44/712). The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular for the organization of the twenty-fourth 4/ and twenty-fifth 5/ sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva in June 1988 and June 1989, respectively, and the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the activities related to the Programme. The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for their participation in the Programme.

5. In paragraph 13 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990 and 1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

6. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report deals with the implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 1990 and 1991 and submits guidelines and recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The report, inter alia, gives an account of the activities performed by the United Nations itself and of those in which the Organization has participated, as well as a description submitted to the Secretary-General by UNITAR and UNESCO concerning their own activities.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Geneva International Law Seminar

7. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/35 of 4 December 1989, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the twenty-sixth session of the International Law Seminar during the forty-second session of the International Law Commission. The Seminar is intended for postgraduate students of international law and young professors or government officials dealing with questions of international law in the course of their work. Twenty-four candidates of different nationalities, mostly from developing countries, were selected. Seventeen of the selected candidates, as well as three United Nations-UNITAR fellowship holders, were able to participate in the 1990 session of the Seminar. The session was held at the Palais des Nations from 5 to 22 June 1990.

8. Participants were from the following countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. 6/

9. Furthermore, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/41 of 28 November 1990, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the twenty-seventh session of the International Law Seminar during the forty-third session of the Commission. Twenty-four candidates of different nationalities and mostly from developing countries were selected. Twenty of the selected candidates as well as five United Nations-UNITAR fellowship holders were able to participate in the 1991 session of the Seminar. The session was also held at the Palais des Nations, from 3 to 21 June 1991.

10. Participants in the 1991 Seminar were from the following countries: Austria, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. 7/

11. The dates of the seminars were set in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs so as to permit United Nations-UNITAR fellows also to participate in the session. 8/

12. During the three weeks of each session, the Seminar participants attended the meetings of the International Law Commission. In addition, a number of lectures were given at the Seminar. Some of these were delivered by members of the Commission; others were given by officials of the United Nations Office at Geneva and of the secretariats of other international organizations at Geneva, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

13. The Seminar is funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and through national fellowships awarded by Governments to their own nationals. The Commission noted with particular appreciation that, in 1990, the Governments of Austria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, 9/ Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden and Switzerland and, in 1991, the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, 9/ Ireland, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom had made fellowships available to participants from developing countries through voluntary contributions to the appropriate component of the United Nations Programme of Assistance. With the award of these fellowships it was possible to achieve adequate geographical distribution of participants and to bring from distant countries deserving candidates who would otherwise have been prevented from participating in the session. At each session, full fellowships (travel and subsistence allowance) were awarded to 13 participants and partial fellowship (subsistence only) was given to one participant. Thus, of the 596 participants, representing 146 nationalities, who have participated in the Seminar since its inception in 1964, fellowships have been awarded to 308. 10/

14. The Commission also stressed the importance it attaches to the sessions of the Seminar, which enable young lawyers and especially those from developing countries to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission and the activities of the many international organizations that have their headquarters at Geneva. While, in 1990, it had noted with regret that that year it had not been possible to award fellowships to all applicants who had applied for financial assistance, and that some of them had therefore been unable to participate in the Seminar although they had been selected on the basis of their good qualifications, 11/ in 1991, the Commission noted with satisfaction that it had been possible to award fellowships to all those who had applied for financial assistance. However, as the available funds were almost exhausted, the Commission recommended that the General Assembly should again appeal to States which could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were needed for the holding of the Seminar in 1992 with as broad a participation as possible. 12/

15. The Commission also noted with satisfaction that at both sessions full interpretation services had been made available to the Seminar, and expressed the hope that every effort would be made to continue to provide the Seminar at future sessions with the same level of services and facilities despite existing financial constraints. 13/

2. Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs

(a) Public international law and other activities

16. As in the past, the Office of Legal Affairs and, in particular, its Codification Division continued to perform various functions connected with the goals of the Programme.

17. Pursuant to the relevant recommendations of the Secretary-General 14/ and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 44/28, the Office participated with UNITAR in the decision-making process on the various aspects relating to the general orientation of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, such as the selection of fellows and the appointment of lecturers for the Programme. In that connection, the officers responsible for the conduct of the fellowship programme in the Codification Division and in UNITAR acted in close consultation to ensure implementation of the guidelines of the fellowship programme as approved by the Assembly. Furthermore, the Programme Planning and Budget Division of the Secretariat has vested in the Office the certifying authority for expenditures against the accounts related to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. The Office also supervised a number of fellows assigned to spend a period of training in the Office.

18. Furthermore, the Office received and assigned interns to participate in activities related to some of its projects. Up to 1991, internships were of two kinds: (a) ad hoc and (b) within the framework of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In the former case, the Office, in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, selects the interns and the duration and type of their training, which may consist in attaching the intern to a project of the Office related to matters in which the intern has a special interest, for academic or other reasons. For those within the framework of the Department of Public Information, the internship was part of a broader programme organized by that department, the main purpose of which was to familiarize the interns with the United Nations system in general, by means of information sessions and in particular with the department of the Secretariat in which the intern may have expressed a special interest. The duration of the programme was about one month. 15/ United Nations internships are entirely unpaid, and all responsibility for travel, accommodation, medical insurance and other expenses rest entirely on the interns themselves and/or their institutions or Governments.

19. Members of the staff of the Office, upon the proposal, as a rule of the Department of Public Information, also lecture on various aspects of international law and the law of international organizations to groups of foreign-office officials and university students, as well as to representatives of non-governmental organizations.

20. The Codification Division, among other activities related to the Programme, also performed secretariat functions for the Advisory Committee on the Programme and has been involved in the preparation of the interim report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Programme.

21. The Codification Division has also serviced the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on the United Nations Decade of International Law, established pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 44/23 with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade, and it was involved in the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the

Decade. 16/ The Codification Division also assists in the dissemination of information regarding United Nations work on the codification and progressive development of international law.

22. Moreover, during the period under consideration, the Codification Division finalized the preparation of the "Handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States", which was approved and recommended for publication by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization at its 1991 session. 17/

23. The Codification Division also completed, during the present biennium, the publication, in all official languages of the Organization, of the fourth updated version of the book The Work of the International Law Commission", which contains, inter alia, the texts of multilateral conventions and drafts originating in the Commission's work. 18/

(b) Activities concerning international trade law

24. The activities of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its secretariat in training and assistance in matters concerning international trade law date back to the fourteenth session of UNCITRAL, in 1981, when the Commission agreed to sponsor symposia and seminars on international trade law. It was considered desirable that the seminars should be organized on a regional basis and sponsored jointly with regional organizations in developing countries in different parts of the world. The main purpose of such a programme would be the promotion of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission. 19/

25. At its twentieth session, in 1987, UNCITRAL noted that "training and assistance was an important activity of the Commission and should be given a higher priority than it had in the past". 20/ Accordingly, its secretariat has endeavoured to devise a more extensive programme of training and assistance than had been previously carried out. The programme is designed primarily to acquaint lawyers, scholars and government officials, particularly from developing countries, with the work of UNCITRAL and with the legal texts that have emanated from its work, and to promote the adoption and use of these texts. In its resolutions 44/33 of 4 December 1989 and 45/42 of 28 November 1990, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of UNCITRAL concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance. In its resolution 44/33, the Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law held in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Commission, and to the Governments whose contributions had enabled the symposium to take place. In the same resolution, the Assembly invited Governments, the relevant United Nations organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to UNCITRAL symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in

financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia.

26. Set forth below are the main activities undertaken by UNCITRAL and its secretariat in the area of training and assistance during the reporting period.

(i) Seminar in Guinea (Conakry, 27-29 March 1990)

27. A two-day seminar was hosted by the Government of Guinea and organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The purpose of the seminar was to explain the UNCITRAL legal texts to a broad cross-section of the local legal community.

28. Approximately 120 participants from the interested ministries, the university and the private sector attended the seminar. The lectures were given in French by two lecturers, one of whom is a member of the secretariat.

(ii) Seminar on International Trade Law in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Moscow, 17-21 April 1990)

29. A seminar on the work of the Commission was held in Moscow from 17 to 21 April 1990 for participants from developing countries. The School of International Private and Civil Law and the School of International Business of the Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations hosted the seminar. The seminar was financed from a trust fund established by the Soviet Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the training of individuals from developing countries. Twenty-one participants from developing countries attended the seminar.

30. The lectures were given in English or Russian, with simultaneous interpretation into the other language. They were given by six lecturers from the Soviet Union, six non-Soviet lecturers who had been associated with the Commission as delegates and two members of the secretariat.

31. The lectures at the seminar included the following topics: UNCITRAL: its history, current activities and plans for the future; international sale of goods; international bills of exchange and international promissory notes; carriage of goods by sea; international commercial arbitration; and restructuring of the foreign economic relations of the USSR and its legal aspects. The lectures were followed by periods of questions and discussions.

(iii) Seminars on the Hamburg Rules (COCATRAM, 3-13 September 1990)

32. A series of seminars was organized by the Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo (COCATRAM) in the States members of COCATRAM (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) on the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (the Hamburg Rules). The seminars were co-sponsored by the UNCITRAL secretariat. Lectures were given by a professor from Chile and a member of the secretariat.

33. At the seminars held in Costa Rica and Honduras the participants requested that a meeting of experts from the five Central American republics be organized so that they might consider together the action that might be taken in regard to the Hamburg Rules. COCATRAM organized the meeting in Puerto Cortés, Honduras, on 18 and 19 March 1991. Fourteen experts from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua attended the meeting in addition to approximately 20 participants from Honduras. A member of the UNCITRAL secretariat also participated. At the close of the meeting the participants adopted a "Declaration of Puerto Cortés", in which it was stated that it was necessary for the Central American countries to apply a strong effort to bring the Hamburg Rules into force by way of ratification, accession and incorporation into their internal legal systems. The Declaration also called upon COCATRAM to bring the Declaration to the attention of the next meeting of Central American Ministers responsible for transport, and to request their support for ratification of the Convention by the five Central American States in the shortest time possible.

(iv) UNCITRAL regional seminar on international trade law (Douala, Cameroon, 14-18 January 1991)

34. A regional seminar on international trade law was held at Douala, Cameroon, from 14 to 18 January 1991. The seminar was organized for the francophone States of North and West Africa with the collaboration of the Government of Cameroon. The seminar was open to participants from Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire.

35. The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint decision makers in the States concerned with UNCITRAL as an institution and with the legal texts that have emanated from its work, and to promote the adoption and use of those texts. Governments from francophone African States were invited to designate three participants. Approximately 50 participants attended the seminar, plus a number of observers from Cameroon. Participants were principally from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the University. They were of such a level that they could be expected to participate in any decision as to whether their Government should adopt the conventions and other legal texts prepared by UNCITRAL.

36. The seminar was conducted in French. Lectures were given by two members of the secretariat and by one current representative and one former representative to UNCITRAL.

(v) Seminar on international trade law (Quito, 19-21 February 1991)

37. A subregional seminar on international trade law was held at Quito, from 19 to 21 February 1991. The seminar was organized by the Andean Pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and the Andean Federation of Users of Transport Services, and was co-sponsored by the UNCITRAL secretariat.

38. While the seminar covered the full range of activities of the Commission, the work of UNCITRAL in the area of international transport law was the topic of greatest interest to the seminar. The export-oriented sectors in the Andean region are particularly interested in reducing the transport costs of their merchandise. In collaboration with the Andean Pact Commission they are engaged in a wide-ranging programme of activities. Much of the work has to do with improving the physical transport infrastructure. However, a significant portion of their programme of work is the adoption of the Hamburg Rules and the United Nations Convention on the Multimodal Carriage of Goods prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

39. One of the purposes of the seminar was to inform the private sector in the Andean region of the importance of the conventions. As a result, there was a large representation of participants from the private sector. Lectures were given in Spanish by a member of the secretariat, one representative to UNCITRAL and one professor who had spent an internship with the secretariat in 1985.

(vi) Fourth UNCITRAL Symposium on International Trade Law (Vienna, 17-21 June 1991)

40. On the occasion of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission (Vienna, 10 to 28 June 1991), the secretariat organized the Fourth UNCITRAL Symposium on International Trade Law. The Symposium was designed to acquaint young lawyers with UNCITRAL as an institution and with the legal texts that have emanated from its work.

41. As was the case with the previous three Symposia, lectures were given primarily by representatives to the current session of the Commission and by members of the secretariat. In order to save on the costs of interpretation and to be able to increase communication between participants themselves, the Symposium was held only in English. It is expected that the Fifth Symposium, which is planned for 1993, will be held either in French or in Spanish.

42. The travel costs of 29 participants in the Symposium were paid from the UNCITRAL Symposium Trust Fund. In addition, 38 individuals whose travel costs were not paid from the Trust Fund were invited to attend.

(vii) Other seminars, conferences, courses or professional meetings

43. Members of the UNCITRAL secretariat attended or participated as speakers in other seminars, conferences or professional meetings where UNCITRAL legal texts were presented for examination and discussion. The UNCITRAL secretariat was represented at the following seminars, conferences, courses or professional meetings: (a) lecturing at the International Development Law Institute (IDLI) (Rome, 7-9 May 1990); (b) consultations with German Lawyers (Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, 24 and 25 May 1990) and participation in the ICCA Arbitration Congress (Stockholm, 27-31 May 1990); (c) lecturing at the Arbitration Seminar (Dallas, United States, 20-23 June 1990); (d) attendance at the International Maritime Committee Congress (Paris,

24-30 June 1990); (e) lecturing at the UNITAR Fellowship Programme (The Hague, 7-10 August 1990); (f) lecturing at the Symposium on the United Nations Sales Convention (Berne, 18 and 19 October 1990); (g) participation in the Arbitrators' Symposium of the London Court of International Arbitration (London, 26-28 October 1990); (h) lecturing at the Seminar on International Commercial Arbitration (Abuja, Nigeria, 19-23 November 1990); (i) participation in the Coordination Meeting TEDIS DG XIII, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels, 12 December 1990) and in the Joint Working Group on Legal and Commercial Aspects of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), Commission on International Commercial Practice, ICC (Paris, 14 December 1990); (j) lecturing at the Conference on Electronic Data Interchange and the Law (Washington, 26-28 February 1991); (k) participation in the session of the ICC Commissions on International Commercial Practice and on Banking Techniques and Practice (Paris, 23 and 24 April 1991); (l) attendance at the Thirtieth Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) (Cairo, 22-27 April 1991); and (m) lecturing at IDLI (Rome, 7-9 May 1991).

(viii) Maintaining contact with seminar participants

44. Periodically, the secretariat sends a letter to alumni of the regional seminars and symposia designed to keep them informed of developments in the work of the Commission. Response to the letters indicates that they are well received and that they serve an important role in maintaining contact with the seminar participants.

(ix) Internship programme

45. The programme is designed to enable persons who have recently obtained a law degree, or who have nearly completed their work towards such a degree, to serve as interns in the UNCITRAL secretariat for a period that is normally about three months. Interns are assigned specific tasks in connection with projects being worked on by the secretariat. Persons participating in the programme are able to become familiar with the work of UNCITRAL and to increase their knowledge of specific areas in the field of international trade law. Unfortunately, no funds are available to the secretariat to assist the interns to cover their travel and other expenses. The interns are often sponsored by an organization, university or a governmental agency, or they cover their expenses from their own means. During the reporting period the secretariat received 13 interns.

46. UNCITRAL considered the question of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law at its twenty-third session, from 25 June to 7 July 1990. In the report on the work of that session, 21/ it took note of the training and assistance activities of the prior year as well as possible future activities in that important area.

47. The Commission noted that continuation and further expansion of the programme of training and assistance depended on the continued availability of sufficient financial resources. It further noted that those resources were

not available from the regular budget. Contributions made to the UNCITRAL Trust Fund on a multi-year basis were of particular value in that they permitted the secretariat to plan and finance the programme without the need to solicit funds from potential donors for each individual activity.

48. The Commission also noted that the secretariat had announced plans for a number of individual seminars to be held during the next year, including the fourth UNCITRAL Symposium on International Trade Law, which took place at Vienna on the occasion of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, in 1991. The Commission encouraged all States to consider making contributions to the financing of one or more of those individual seminars if an unrestricted contribution to the UNCITRAL Trust Fund was not possible.

49. The Commission expressed its approval of the activities of the secretariat that had led to the expanded programme of seminars and symposia. It requested the secretariat to continue its efforts to secure the financial, staff and administrative support necessary to place the programme on a firm and continuing basis.

50. The Commission expressed its appreciation to all those who had participated in the organization of the various seminars and, in particular, to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) and the Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations for their aid in organizing the seminars at New Delhi and Moscow. It also expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Canada, Finland and Switzerland, whose generous contributions to promote the work of the Commission, made on a multi-year basis, had permitted the secretariat to plan and carry out the expanded programme of seminars. Appreciation was expressed to the Government of the Soviet Union for its aid in securing the financing of the seminar in Moscow from the USSR-UNDP Trust Fund. Appreciation was also expressed to the Government of France for its contribution that would make possible the holding of a seminar for the francophone States of North and West Africa, as well as to the Government of Luxembourg for its contribution to that seminar.

51. Also, at its twenty-fourth session, from 10 to 28 June 1991, UNCITRAL considered aspects related to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law. 22/

52. The UNCITRAL secretariat reported that the participants in the Vienna Symposium had expressed their appreciation of the opportunity to learn more about the work of the Commission. The participants, particularly those from developing countries, had emphasized that the Commission's programme on training and assistance was an important vehicle through which to spread knowledge and expertise in international trade law and to promote the adoption and use of the texts prepared by the Commission. Representatives and observers at the twenty-fourth session of UNCITRAL who had given lectures at the symposium expressed their satisfaction with the interest shown by the participants and with the high quality of the discussion at the symposium.

53. The Commission expressed its appreciation to all those who had participated in the organization of UNCITRAL symposia and seminars and to those who had given lectures at the Vienna Symposium. In particular, the Commission expressed its appreciation to those States that had given financial assistance to the programme of seminars and symposia, to Austria, Canada, Denmark and Finland for their contributions to the financing of the Vienna Symposium, and to Switzerland, whose general contribution had also been used for that purpose. The Commission also expressed its appreciation to the secretariat for its efforts to conduct an increased programme of seminars and symposia.

54. The Commission was informed that the secretariat expected to intensify even further its efforts to organize or co-sponsor seminars and symposia on international trade law, especially for developing countries. In view of the interest in the symposium held during the current session and of the advantages of holding symposia in connection with the sessions of the Commission when they were held at the site of the Commission's secretariat at Vienna, it was intended to organize a symposium on the occasion of the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, in 1993.

55. A seminar would be organized in cooperation with the South Pacific Forum at Suva, Fiji. The seminar was planned from 21 to 25 October 1991. It was being coordinated with the annual Australian Trade Law Seminar, which would be held on 18 and 19 October 1991, and was being organized with the financial assistance of the Australian Government.

56. The secretariat reported that it planned to increase the programme of specific country seminars. It was of the view that country seminars were relatively cost-effective from a financial point of view, since the only expense was, normally, the travel cost of lecturers. However, country seminars required a significantly greater expenditure of time for each country where a seminar was held than did regional seminars. Therefore, an appropriate balance between regional seminars and country seminars would depend to some degree on the balance between the financial resources available to the secretariat and the amount of time that could be devoted to the organization and holding of such seminars.

3. Activities of the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea: Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

57. The Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship provides facilities for chosen fellows to carry out a programme of specialized postgraduate-level research and training in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea, its implementation and related marine affairs. Research and study facilities are provided at the participating educational institutions. This is followed by a further period of study and research under an internship of up to three months with the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. The institutions presently participating in the programme are as follows: Centre for Ocean Law and Policy, University of Virginia, United States; Dalhousie Law

School, Halifax, Canada; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland; Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, United States; Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, University of Utrecht, Netherlands; Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, England; School of Law, University of Georgia, United States; School of Law, University of Miami, United States; School of Law, University of Washington, United States; and William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, United States.

58. Applications for the fellowship are invited globally through the offices of the resident representatives of UNDP and through the United Nations information centres. The application and selections procedures and the facilities provided under the programme are in accordance with the rules and guidelines for the award, which are consistent with the appropriate practices of the United Nations regarding the award of fellowships under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

59. A preliminary review of the individual applications and nominations, which are received from Governments, governmental agencies, institutions and bodies in response to the invitations, is carried out by the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs. A short list of candidates is drawn up for evaluation by the Advisory Panel.

60. The Panel is composed of eight eminent persons in international affairs, the law of the sea and related fields and is constituted to evaluate the candidates and make recommendations, on the basis of which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea makes the award.

61. The Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea was launched in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980. 23/ In providing facilities to chosen fellows the programme has as its purpose the advancement of the fellows in their chosen professions or vocations and the acquisition of additional knowledge on, better understanding of, and greater specialization in, the fields of study related to the law of the sea and its implementation, which would contribute to the development of their countries.

62. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Mr. Satya N. Nandan, has made five awards since 1986, on the recommendation of the Advisory Panel. The first was made in 1986 to a lawyer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Nepal; the second, in 1987, to a lawyer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; the third award was made in 1988 to a Legal Adviser attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile; the fourth award was made to a State Counsel with the Ministry of Legal Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago; and the fifth was made to a jurist with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sao Tome and Principe.

63. In 1990, the fellow chosen for the fourth award 24/ completed her fellow-in-residence programme at the Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, Canada, under the supervision of Professor Elliot Gold.

64. In 1991, the fellow chosen for the fifth award 25/ has started her fellow-in-residence programme at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, under the supervision of Professor Lucius Caflisch.

65. Under the terms of the rules and guidelines of the fellowship, the fellows are required to prepare a dissertation on a subject of special relevance, to be utilized in the preparation of a study on the subject, which may be published by the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

66. During the period of study and research, the fellow is provided with a subsistence allowance on the basis of established United Nations rates for fellowships. Subsistence is also paid during the internship period with the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in New York. Round-trip air travel is provided from the home country to the educational institution and thereafter to United Nations Headquarters and thence back to the home country.

67. The annual fellowships are funded from the available interest accrued from the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe fellowship fund. In 1991, the Advisory Panel will meet in late November or early December to recommend a candidate for the sixth award. The award will thereafter be announced by the Special Representative.

68. Owing to the limited investment income available from the fellowship trust fund and the high costs involved in travel and subsistence, it will again only be possible to accommodate one fellowship for 1991/92. The Special Representative would urge and would once more appeal for further contributions to the fellowship fund from Member States, philanthropic organizations, international organizations and individuals in order to permit the award of more than one annual fellowship, thus enabling an expansion of the current programme and the more effective utilization of the opportunities offered by the participating universities.

4. Cooperation with other organizations

69. Several international organizations and institutions 26/ have continued to participate as observers in various meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with the progressive development of international law and its codification. For instance, such international organizations and institutions participate as observers in the work of the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission, UNCITRAL and other committees created for the purpose of drafting international instruments. It is also to be noted that, on 23 October 1990, a joint meeting of the members of AALCC and the International Law Commission present in New York and members of the Sixth Committee and its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law was held in cooperation with the secretariat to discuss a number of topics of mutual interest to the bodies concerned.

5. Publicity

(a) United Nations Treaty Series and United Nations Juridical Yearbook

70. The United Nations Secretariat has made concerted efforts to eliminate the backlog that has arisen in the publication of volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series and hopes to eliminate the backlog completely in the foreseeable future. As a result of these efforts, it may be noted that, since 1 January 1991, no less than 45 volumes of the Treaty Series have been published. In addition to the programme of elimination of the backlog, the Secretariat has now embarked upon a programme of computerization of the Treaty Series. As a first step, it is finalizing a database which will contain all relevant data on all treaties registered with the United Nations, including those which are not yet included in the published volumes of the Treaty Series. The Secretariat hopes to have the database in place by the end of 1992 and intends to link it with one of the major legal information systems. The users will then be able to obtain up-to-date information on treaties through on-line access to the database, rather than by addressing inquiries to the Treaty Section. This will greatly facilitate the use of the data accumulated at the United Nations as it will speed up the work of the Treaty Section. By data relating to treaties, the Secretariat means all the statistical data rather than the actual text of treaties, the inclusion of which is not possible at the present stage for financial and technical reasons. In addition to the computerized database, the Secretariat is now exploring the possibility of putting the entire content of the published volumes of the Treaty Series on CD-ROM disks. Such an effort is clearly warranted since no library, private or public, could efficiently handle the 1,500 volumes of the Treaty Series which will be on the shelves by 1992. The introduction of CD-ROM disks will thus greatly facilitate the use of the Treaty Series.

71. As regards the United Nations Juridical Yearbook, its publication has been resumed after an interruption owing to the financial crisis. The 1982, 1983 and 1984 editions were issued in 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively. The 1985 edition is in the press. The calendar of production of subsequent editions provides for the submission of the 1990 edition in the course of 1991, the 1986 and 1991 editions in 1992, the 1987 and 1992 editions in 1993, the 1988 and 1993 editions in 1994 and the 1989 and 1994 editions in 1995. This calendar, under which work proceeds simultaneously at both ends, will make it possible to bridge the gap and eliminate the backlog by the end of 1995, while at the same time keeping readers of the Yearbook abreast of contemporary developments.

(b) Law of the sea publications

72. The Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea issues a Law of the Sea Bulletin three or four times a year, providing current topical information on national legislation, bilateral and multilateral agreements, and other developments. The Office publishes a series of studies aimed at creating a better understanding of the negotiating history and legislative development of

the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea covering subject areas that are of particular interest.

73. The Office also publishes a series of studies covering State practice relating to the Convention. One or two such publications are issued each year. During the period 1990-1992, a third volume in the series on current State practice was to be published in addition to a compilation of legislation on archipelagic States, and two volumes of compilations of maritime boundary agreements. A repertory of international agreements relating to the protection of the marine environment was published during the 1990-1991 period. Further, the Office continues to publish annually a compilation of important documents in the Annual Review of Ocean Affairs: Law and Policy, Main Documents and the annual Bibliography on the Law of the Sea.

(c) Other forms of publicity

74. The UN Chronicle has frequently included information on the current legal activities of the United Nations. 27/

6. Alternative means to publish the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice in the other official languages of the Organization in addition to English and French

75. In a report issued in 1986, 28/ the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) had made a proposal to publish the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice in the other official languages of the Organization in addition to English and French.

76. The proposal of JIU was based on the concept that publications in additional languages could be financed through savings achieved by modification of the publications practice of the Court. An addendum to that report 29/ contained the comments by the Secretary-General and by the Court on the proposal. The Court, while sharing the ultimate ideal of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of its judgments and advisory opinions, has had serious reservations as to the pertinence or convenience of some of the recommendations referred to above and the feasibility of the savings envisaged.

77. During the forty-second session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee received a letter dated 6 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee with a request for comments on the above-mentioned proposal. The matter was brought to the attention of the Sixth Committee at a meeting on 9 November 1987. At a meeting of the Sixth Committee on 17 November 1987, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee brought to the Committee's attention a letter dated 17 November 1987 addressed to him by the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel, containing comments on the matter from the Office of Legal Affairs. In his letter, the Legal Counsel expressed his position with respect to the proposal by JIU, which was very similar to

that of the Court. At the same session of the General Assembly, and in connection with this matter, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee, with the consent of the Committee, transmitted to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee a letter dated 16 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, as well as the above-mentioned letter from the Legal Counsel.

78. The General Assembly, in part IV of its resolution 42/225 of 21 December 1987, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, invited the International Court of Justice to continue to examine the question of the dissemination of its judgments and advisory opinions and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

79. The note by the Secretary-General 30/ issued at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the basis of the above-mentioned resolution contained comments by the Court similar to those referred to in the paragraph above. The Court said:

> "The reaction of the members of the Court to the proposal to begin publication of its decisions in languages other than its own official languages was markedly positive. They are indeed most appreciative of any move to increase the accessibility of the full texts of judgments and opinions to circles unfamiliar with English and French and are fully aware that translation into other official languages of the United Nations may furnish the key for opening up its jurisprudence to larger areas of the world legal community and to the public in general. If proper and effective means can be devised by the United Nations and resources made available to that end, the members of the Court can only be in favour of this development." 31/ (emphasis added) The Court further stated that, in the matter of the dissemination of its judgments and advisory opinions, it opposed "the adoption of the particular recommendations contained in the JIU report." It continued:
>
> "In the Court's considered view, those recommendations, well-intentioned as they are, are unsound and could not be implemented as they stand without the expenditure of large sums additional to the Court's current budget. If they were nevertheless to be accepted, this could seriously prejudice the judicial processes and product of the Court." 32/ (emphasis added)

80. The same document goes on to say:

> "The recommendations that the Court firmly opposes are mainly to the effect of omitting separate or dissenting opinions from the published text of the judgments and advisory opinions of which they constitute an integral and inseparable part; differentiating, from the publications point of view, between judgments and advisory opinions; limiting the number of copies to be published; curtailing the Court's system of

publishing the English and French texts en regard; introducing monolingual English and French editions to the detriment of the existing system; and financing the cost of processing for publication in additional languages out of the regular budget of the Court. The Court's position on the above recommendation extends to practical measures suggested such as entrusting full responsibility for its bilingual English/French publications to outside commercial concerns." 33/

81. The same document further stated that consequently the Secretary-General did not intend to implement the recommendations contained in the JIU report. 34/

82. In paragraph 14 of its resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989, entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court ... and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly" (emphasis added). In paragraph 15 it decided to include the item concerning the Programme of Assistance in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

83. Furthermore, chapter IV, paragraph 8, of the "Programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law", contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/40 of 28 November 1990, reads as follows:

> "It would be conducive to the teaching and dissemination of international law if all judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice were available in all official languages of the United Nations. As envisaged in General Assembly resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and bearing in mind the wishes expressed by States, the Sixth Committee will consider, at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General's report containing a study of alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English, within the existing overall level of appropriations and in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court. Such a study should also consider the possibility, within the existing overall level of appropriations, of compiling and publishing thematic and analytical summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice."

84. Pursuant to the requests contained in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General proceeded to study the feasibility of undertaking, within the overall level of appropriations, the translation and publication of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court into the official languages of the Organization other than English and French, as well as the possibility of compiling and publishing thematic and analytical

summaries of such judgments and opinions. The feasibility of such an undertaking was examined in consultation with the departments concerned within the Secretariat and the International Court of Justice, as well as the Publications Board.

85. The Secretary-General has determined that it is not feasible to translate and publish the full text of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court within the existing level of appropriations. The judgments and advisory opinions issued by the Court over the period 1946 to 1990, including separate and dissenting opinions, amount to some 8,500 pages. The additional translation that this would involve in each of four languages (Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish) cannot be absorbed within the existing resources of either the Court or the Department of Conference Services.

86. Alternatively, it would be feasible to translate and publish analytical summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court. The preparation of analytical summaries is part of the regular work of the Registry of the Court, which issues a summary in both English and French simultaneously with the public delivery of each decision. The Registry of the Court has offered to provide for publication a set of all such summaries dating back to 1949 and to provide future summaries as they appear.

87. The translation and printing of the summaries for the period 1949-1990 would involve some 500 pages. Future summaries would involve about 20 pages each year. As the Court is unable to undertake the translation and publication of the summaries within its existing level of appropriations, the Secretary-General is proposing to add the summaries to the publications programme of the Office of Legal Affairs, as part of the publications programme globally administered by the Publications Board.

88. The additional costs of translating the summaries dating back to 1949 would be met from redeployment of savings in the external printing resources of the Office of Legal Affairs and the cost of external printing would be absorbed within the total net provision for contractual printing, which is administered under the direction of the Publications Board. With regard to future summaries, it should be possible to absorb under section 32 of the proposed programme budget the additional 20 pages of such summaries expected each year to keep the publication up to date. It is expected that any external printing costs could be met within the total net provision for the publications programme.

89. In conclusion, although the translation and publication of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice into the other official languages of the Organization, in addition to English and French, do not appear possible at this stage within the present overall level of appropriations of the United Nations budget, it would be possible to translate into the other official languages of the Organization in addition to English and French and to publish in all official languages the summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court (1949-1990), as provided by the Court's Registry, and to update this publication in subsequent years.

7. Provision of United Nations legal publications

90. Pursuant to paragraph 72 (f) of the 1987 report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/42/718) and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/148 authorizing its implementation, copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1990 and 1991 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications have been made by the Member States concerned. 35/ The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme. In this connection, the Court has reported that in the recent past it has substantially increased the number of universities and institutions, particularly from developing countries, receiving its publications on a regular basis. 36/ Furthermore, the Court has included in its free distribution list United Nations information centres recently established in some developing countries. 37/

8. Fellowships offered at national institutions

91. While in the past the United Nations Secretariat has publicized fellowship offers for study of international law at national institutions, no offer was received during the biennium 1990-1991.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

92. In paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 44/28, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1990 and 1991. On the basis of that resolution, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly sponsored 16 fellowships in 1990 and 18 fellowships in 1991.

93. As provided for in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 44/28 and paragraph 89 of the 1989 report of the Secretary-General (A/44/712), the Office of Legal Affairs, in particular its Codification Division, and UNITAR collaborated in various aspects of the Fellowship Programme such as the selection of fellows, the appointment of teaching experts and financing of the Programme. As in previous years, UNITAR was responsible for the day-to-day administration of the joint Programme. The Programme is financed partly from a budgetary allocation (see para. 151 below) and partly from a trust fund of voluntary contributions earmarked for the Programme (see para. 152 below).

94. The objectives of the Fellowship Programme are to enable qualified persons from developing countries, in particular middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law, (a) to deepen their knowledge of international law, particularly those questions of special interest to developing countries; (b) to acquire practical experience of the legal work of the United Nations and its associated agencies; and (c) to have

an opportunity for frank and informal exchanges of views on legal problems of common interest or of special concern to their respective countries.

95. The criteria applied in the selection of candidates are the following: qualifications of individual applicants; needs of their respective countries; potential applicability in their normal fields of work of the benefits obtained from the fellowship; preference to candidates from countries whose nationals have not been awarded a fellowship in immediately preceding years; preference to the poorest among developing countries and to those which have recently gained independence; and equitable representation of males and females.

96. In 1990, a total of 44 applications were received by the closing date with the following regional breakdown: Africa, 26 applications; Asia and the Pacific, 10 applications; and Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 applications.

97. The fellows selected in 1990 were from the following countries: Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Uganda and Yemen. 38/

98. In 1991, a total of 37 applications were received by the closing date, with the following regional breakdown: Africa: 15 applications; Asia and the Pacific: 13 applications; and Latin America and the Caribbean: 9 applications.

99. The fellows selected in 1991 were from the following countries: Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mongolia, Namibia, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe and Uruguay. 39/

100. As in previous years, the Fellowship Programme was composed of the following three schemes:

(a) Attendance for six weeks at the annual lectures in private and public international law at The Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special lectures and seminars organized by UNITAR, which are held concurrently with the Academy's lectures. Ten fellows pursued this scheme in 1990 and 11 fellows in 1991;

(b) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at The Hague Academy of International Law and the UNITAR special seminars as in scheme (a) above, and participation in the Geneva International Law Seminar, organized by the Office of Legal Affairs in conjunction with the annual session of the International Law Commission. Three fellows (from Afghanistan, Comoros and Ecuador) pursued this scheme in 1990 and five fellows (from Mongolia, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Zimbabwe) in 1991;

(c) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at The Hague Academy of International Law and the UNITAR special seminars as in scheme (a) above, followed by a three-month practical training period in the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat or in the legal departments of the various United Nations bodies or specialized agencies. Three fellows (from Cameroon, Papua New Guinea and Uganda) pursued this scheme in 1990 and two fellows (from Burundi and Guinea) in 1991.

101. The study programme at The Hague comprised, in addition to the series of lectures on private and public international law given at the Academy, an intensive programme of seminars and exercises specially organized by UNITAR for the benefit of the fellows.

102. In 1990, The Hague Academy courses included the following topics:

(a) Under private international law:

(i) General course;

(ii) The Conventions of the International Commission on Civil Status;

(iii) The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal;

(iv) Soviet joint enterprises with capitalist firms and other joint ventures between East and West;

(v) Questions of private international law and catastrophic damages;

(vi) Recent developments in the conflict of laws of succession;

(vii) Turkish private international law;

(viii) Harmonization of private international bankruptcy law;

(b) Under public international law:

(i) General course;

(ii) Local and regional transfrontier cooperation;

(iii) Judicial settlement of disputes;

(iv) The development of diplomatic law;

(v) Codification and State practice in the law of the sea;

(vi) Politics, law and force in the international system;

(vii) International law in contemporary China.

103. The special seminars covered the following topics:

(a) Legal aspects of international negotiation;

(b) Role and function of a legal adviser;

(c) Some aspects of the codification process of international law in the United Nations;

(d) Law of the sea;

(e) Settlement of disputes in international commercial transactions;

(f) Negotiation and drafting of international conventions;

(g) Settlement of international conflicts and United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(h) International humanitarian law;

(i) International regime for the protection of refugees;

(j) International human rights law;

(k) International environmental law. 40/

104. In 1991, The Hague Academy courses included the following topics:

(a) Under private international law:

(i) General course;

(ii) Conflicts of laws in internal cooperation in East-West joint ventures;

(iii) The separation of couples in private international law;

(iv) Flexibility versus predictability and uniformity in choice-of-law;

(v) Individual employment contract in private international law;

(vi) Tort and related obligations in private international law;

(vii) The concept of lex mercatoria in international commercial law;

(viii) Conflict of laws in a multi-ethnic setting: lessons from anglophone Africa;

(b) Under public international law:

(i) General course;

(ii) The Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf States;

(iii) Acts and norms in public international law;

(iv) Judicial wisdom and legal reasoning in international adjudication;

(v) The mediation of the Pope in the Beagle Channel case;

(vi) Special public procedures of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

(vii) The impact of the United Nations convention on the law of the sea on the development of general international law.

105. The special seminars covered the following topics:

(a) Treaty-making;

(b) The new world order;

(c) Collective security and United Nations peace-keeping operations in the 1990s;

(d) Case studies in treaty-making;

(e) The conflict in the Middle East;

(f) International regime for the protection of refugees;

(g) Human rights law;

(h) International humanitarian law;

(i) Some aspects of the codification process of international law in the United Nations;

(j) Questions relating to the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction;

(k) International environmental law;

(l) Settlement of disputes;

(m) The International Court of Justice;

(n) Arbitration of trade disputes. 41/

106. The methodology used in these special seminars lays emphasis on the practical aspects of the topics, including case studies, and it encourages the active participation of the fellows. It is also to be noted that the participants paid a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands during which a presentation was made on treaty-making and the related administrative aspects. In 1991, participants also paid a visit to the Netherlands Institute of Foreign Relations (Clingendael), during which presentations were made on several questions relating to international relations and diplomacy.

C. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: regional training and refresher course in international law for Southern African countries

107. As in previous years and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/28, UNITAR organized a two-week regional training and refresher course in international law. The regional course for 1991 was intended for the region of Southern Africa and took place at Windhoek from 12 to 22 February 1991. The course was organized by UNITAR and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Namibia.

108. The basic objective of the course was to provide young government legal advisers and university teachers with an opportunity to update and broaden their knowledge of recent developments in international law of particular relevance to the region and, more generally, to help to promote international law as a means of strengthening international peace and friendly relations among States.

109. Twenty-nine participants were selected from the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Since Namibia is newly independent, the course has also been a special opportunity to train as many as 14 Namibians. This was highly appreciated by the Namibian Government.

110. The curriculum included the following topics: diplomacy and the rule of law; international law of cooperation; legal aspects of negotiations with multinational corporations; peaceful settlement of disputes; international human rights law; regional approaches to economic and social cooperation; international refugee law; negotiation and drafting of international legal instruments; Africa and the European Economic Community (EEC): case-study of the Lomé Convention; and international environmental law.

111. Several agencies, from within and outside the United Nations system, contributed to this venture by making resource persons available: the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and EEC. 42/

112. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks and appreciation to the Government of Namibia for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course, thus contributing to the successful organization of one of the activities within the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

113. UNITAR hopes that increasing voluntary contributions from States will enable it to continue organizing, if possible on a yearly basis, additional training and refresher courses on a regional scale, the funding for which is only partially covered by budgetary resources of the Programme of Assistance. It would thus be in a position to implement better one of the basic objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, namely, the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

D. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

114. The UNESCO contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law forms part of major programme area VII (the contribution of UNESCO to peace, human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination) and falls more specifically within the scope of subprogramme VII.1.1 (Promotion of peace and international understanding) of the programme and budget for 1990-1991 approved by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session, held in Paris from 17 October to 16 November 1989.

115. The aim of the activities is to develop the role of UNESCO in the teaching of international law and research in that field. These activities primarily involve the following publications:

1. Publications already issued

World Directory of International Law Research and Training Institutions (UNESCO, World Social Sciences Information Directories, 1990, p. 387)

116. The Directory is the second revised edition of a work first published by UNESCO in 1986 in collaboration with the French Society for International Law. It is the outcome of efforts made by the organization since 1966 to promote the study and teaching of international law within the framework of its contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

117. Under its Constitution, the purpose of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture". By promoting teaching and research in the field of international law, publication of the Directory helps to consolidate the concept of peace in the human mind.

118. The information provided in the Directory has been set out on the following pattern: (a) name of the institution; (b) training leading to degrees or diplomas awarded by the institutions concerned and, also, entry requirements and financial assistance (Study and research fellowships, etc.); (c) course content and structure; and (d) continuing education.

119. The Directory contains the following sections: Section I: an index of the names and acronyms of the institutions; Section II: an annotated list of the degrees and diplomas and the courses offered by international, regional and national institutions; Section III: a list of international law associations and societies; Section IV: an index of the senior staff referred to in the annotated list; Section V: a subject index in the field of international law and related topics, indicating the host country of the institution; and Section VI: a list of periodical publications in international law.

International law: achievements and prospects. (Introductory Handbook on Public International Law)

120. As announced in the previous report for 1988-1989, 43/ UNESCO, particularly concerned as it is to produce documents for the teaching of international law, has published in 1991 the work entitled "International law: achievements and prospects" which had been announced in earlier reports under the title "Introductory Handbook on Public International Law", and is expected to be one of the Organization's most significant contributions to implementation of the United Nations Decade of International Law. This work, which has already been published in French and is expected to come out in English before the end of 1991, has the specific aim of contributing to strengthening the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

121. This UNESCO publication in two volumes is a collective work consisting of a general introduction, some 10 introductions to the parts and titles and 56 chapters by 70 authors, including present and former judges of the International Court of Justice, professors of international law, ministers, diplomats and international civil servants, chosen as representative of a wide geographical constituency. The work consequently reflects the diversity of contemporary legal cultures. 44/

122. This work is intended to serve as an education tool for use by students and teachers and by anyone with an interest in the development of international law. It gives due consideration to the issues of friendly relations and cooperation among States, the prohibition of war and interdiction of the use of force in international relations, disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes and possible solutions to the problems of disparities in development and underdevelopment that give rise to conflict situations. It will also include substantial chapters on the concepts and place of the individual and peoples in international law, and on human rights, including the right to peace, the right to the environment and the right to development. The final chapter is devoted to the question concerning the future of international law.

123. While there is no provision in UNESCO's 1992-1993 programme budget for translating this work into Spanish or any other language and publishing it, it may be expected that, should a request to that effect be made within the framework of the 1992-1993 Participation Programme, its chances of being favourably examined would be greater if the request were to be made on a regional basis.

124. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that, at a time of unprecedented interest in international law, this UNESCO work will be universally welcomed as a valuable and thought-provoking working tool in the service of the cause of peace.

2. Forthcoming publications

World Directory of Peace Research and Training Institutions

125. This publication, to be issued in 1991, will be the seventh edition of a work first issued by UNESCO in 1966 and regularly updated since then. It will be based on questionnaires concerning institutions, peace education and training facilities and peace research activities. UNESCO has contacted over 500 institutions in order to collect the relevant data, which will then be processed by its Social and Human Science Documentation Centre.

Summary of UNESCO contributions to the teaching of international law

126. UNESCO's programme budget for 1992-1993 contemplates, within the framework of the United Nations Decade on International Law, a summary of UNESCO contributions to the teaching of international law to be disseminated in the form of a pamphlet as well as through the second issue of the information bulletin: "International Law - News and information from Asia and the Pacific".

E. Other activities reported by States and international organizations concerning the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/40

127. In the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on agenda item 129 (A/46/372), chapter II D, "United Nations Decade of International Law", contains an analytical compilation of other activities reported by States and international organizations carried out in implementation of chapter IV of the programme of activities for the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade under Assembly resolution 45/40, which chapter concerns the area of teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (see para. 3 of the present report).

128. These activities have been grouped under eight headings, which correspond, by and large, to the substance of the various paragraphs contained

in chapter IV of the programme of activities for the first term of the Decade. These headings are:

> "Promotion of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law; promotion of the teaching of international law for students and teachers at schools and at higher education levels and international cooperation for that purpose; organization of international and regional seminars and symposia for experts on international law; training in international law for legal professionals and government officials organized by States and international organizations; publication of the practice of States, international and regional organizations in the field of international law; wider publication of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice (with a cross-reference to the present report); wider publication of the judgements and advisory opinions of other international courts and tribunals and summaries thereof; and publication by international organizations of treaties concluded under their auspices, publication of the United Nations Treaty Series and United Nations Juridical Yearbook".

129. Consequently, chapter II D of the above-mentioned report (A/46/372) should be considered an integral part of the present report.

III. GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. General observations

130. Chapter IV, paragraph I, of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the United Nations Decade of International Law (General Assembly resolution 45/40, annex), requests the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law "to formulate relevant guidelines for the Programme's activities and to report to the Sixth Committee on the activities carried out under the Programme in accordance with such guidelines". Furthermore, in paragraph 13 of resolution 44/28 the Assembly requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990-1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

131. The paragraphs below contain the guidelines and recommendations requested by the General Assembly in the above-mentioned resolutions. In formulating such guidelines and recommendations, account has been taken of the fact that, while developing and systematizing the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, the above-mentioned resolutions did not provide new

budgetary resources for the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, but relied, instead, in financing such activities from the existing overall level of appropriations and voluntary contributions from States (see para. 5, chap. V, annex, of Assembly resolution 45/50, and paras. 10-12, of Assembly resolution 44/28).

132. Therefore, in substance, the paragraphs below recommend continuation by the United Nations and other agencies of the present activities under the programme and to develop and expand them if new funds become available through the above-mentioned sources. New activities should only be undertaken if the overall level of appropriations or voluntary contributions from States make them possible. States should be encouraged to continue implementing the objectives relating to teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law which the Programme of the Decade devolves upon them, and should report to the Secretary-General any further development in this area.

B. Activities of the United Nations

133. Geneva International Law Seminar. It is expected that, if sufficient voluntary contributions from States continue to be made, new sessions of the Seminar will be held in 1992 and 1993 in conjunction with those of the International Law Commission. Scheduling of the sessions of the Seminar should be done in such a way as to make it financially possible for United Nations-UNITAR international law fellows selected for scheme (b), referred to in paragraph 100 above, also to participate in such sessions.

134. Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs:

(a) Public international law and other activities. During the biennium 1992-1993, the Office of Legal Affairs and its Codification Division are expected to continue performing the various functions connected with the goals of the Programme, as described in the present report, namely, participation with UNITAR in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme; the training of interns; lecturing on international law topics; secretariat functions to the Advisory Committee and to the Sixth Committee on the item concerning the United Nations Programme of Assistance and the dissemination of information regarding the codification and progressive development of international law and the United Nations Decade of International Law;

(b) Activities concerning international trade law. The steps to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to developing countries, and the activities of the UNCITRAL secretariat in this area are discussed in paragraphs 24-56 of the present report. The Secretary-General, through the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, will take the requisite action during the biennium 1992-1993 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by UNCITRAL and the General Assembly. In this connection it is noted that UNCITRAL has decided to organize a congress of International Trade Law in the context of UNCITRAL's twenty-fifth session in May 1992.

135. Activities of the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea regarding the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship. It is expected that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, having awarded five Amerasinghe fellowships during the last five years, will continue to award at least one fellowship annually, in accordance with the rules and guidelines referred to in paragraph 58 above. In this connection, however, attention is drawn to paragraph 68 above.

136. Publicity. It is expected that the United Nations Secretariat will continue its efforts to reduce the backlog of the United Nations Treaty Series and of the United Nations Juridical Yearbook in accordance with the plan of action referred to in paragraphs 70 and 71 above. The Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea should continue to update the publications of a recurrent nature referred to in paragraphs 72 and 73 above. Efforts should also be continued by the United Nations Secretariat to ensure the regular inclusion in the UN Chronicle of matters of legal interest.

137. Alternative means to publish the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice in the other official languages of the Organization in addition to English and French. As explained in paragraphs 84-89 above, it is expected that, as a result of cooperation between the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and the International Court of Justice, a volume issued in all the official languages of the Organization and containing the summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice (1949-1990), as provided by the Court's Registry, will be published in the course of the next biennium, and that this publication will be updated in subsequent years.

138. Provision of United Nations legal publications. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1992 and 1993 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned. Each new request shall be reviewed on its own merits and the availability of the legal publication in question shall also be taken into account.

139. Fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions. Information received from Governments regarding the fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions will, at the request of those Governments, be circulated to all Member States.

140. Other possible activities. As pointed out in paragraph 132 above, new activities should be undertaken only if the overall level of appropriations of the United Nations budget or voluntary contributions from States make them possible. In this connection, the provision of advisory services of experts could be considered, with a view to broadening the impact of international law training courses, by sending specialists to various regions so that they could present their courses to a wide audience.

C. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

141. The United Nations Office of Legal Affairs-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be continued in 1992-1993, as in the past, with a minimum of 15 fellowships each year to be awarded under the United Nations regular budget by the selection procedure followed in previous years.

142. An additional number of fellowships may also be awarded from the Trust Fund of the Programme of Assistance, subject to the voluntary contributions received each year and to the advisability of ensuring against irregularities in the flow of voluntary contributions.

143. Extreme caution should be used in the allocation of sums from the Trust Fund to finance administration and other expenses of the Fellowship Programme. As in previous years, it is to be stressed that guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions should be followed, in particular the desirability to use, as far as possible, the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others; as well as the need, in appointing teaching experts for the seminars of the Fellowship Programme, to secure the representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions.

144. As in previous years, maximum use should be made, in the implementation of the Fellowship Programme, of existing human and material resources of the Organization so as to achieve the best possible results within a policy of maximum financial restraint. To the extent possible, teaching experts for the special seminars should be recruited from among the Organization staff, bilingual in the official languages of the seminars, thus reducing to a minimum consultants' fees and travel expenses and making full use of the expertise of Organization staff in international law and related areas. The officials responsible for the conduct of the Fellowship Programme in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs and in UNITAR should act in close consultation to promote implementation of these guidelines. Both the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR should continue to exercise jointly the decision-making on the various aspects relating to the general orientation of the Programme, such as the selection of the fellows and the appointment of teaching experts. As in previous years, UNITAR will continue to conduct the day-to-day administration of the Programme, and the Office of Legal Affairs will continue to have the certifying authority for expenditures against the accounts related to the Programme.

D. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

145. The continuation during the biennium 1992-1993 of the cycle of regional training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR pursuant to previous General Assembly resolutions would be a very adequate means to carry out the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law as regards the

teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. However as they are partially funded by voluntary contributions from States, the regular carrying out of these courses may be subjected to contingencies. Attention is drawn in this connection to paragraph 156 below.

E. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

146. Within the framework set by its budgetary allocations, the UNESCO contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law will continue to develop during the biennium 1992-1993 by means of activities tending to strengthen further the specific role of UNESCO concerning the development of both the research and the teaching of international law.

F. Other activities by States and international organizations concerning the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/40

147. States and international organizations should be encouraged to continue to execute and expand the activities contemplated under section IV of the programme for the first term of the United Nations Decade of International Law under General Assembly resolution 45/40, and to report to the Secretary-General any further development achieved by them on these areas.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME

A. Biennium 1990-1991

148. Among the activities carried out under the Programme during 1990-1991, the following items were related to allocations of the regular budget: the supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships under the joint United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme; and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to regional training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR.

149. The cost of the handling and shipping of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries has been covered under the relevant sections of the programme budget for the 1990-1991 biennium relating to Conference and Library Services, Distribution Service and to Administration and Management, Office of General Services, Communications, and Mail Operations.

150. The actual cost of producing the publication falls under the respective allocations for the substantive programmes to which each publication belongs.

151. As for the cost of provision by the United Nations of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year and travel grants for participants in the regional seminars and refresher courses, a total of $305,100 was appropriated from regular budget sources under section 26.40 (Legal activities, Progressive development and codification of international law) of the programme budget for the 1990-1991 biennium. Furthermore, and in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/28, whereby the Assembly requested Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, the Secretary-General addressed a note on 31 January 1990 and on 6 February 1991 to Member States drawing their attention to paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the resolution.

152. In that connection, subsequent to the issuance of the 1989 report of the Secretary-General (A/44/712), contributions from the Governments of the following countries were received in 1990 for the International Law Fellowship Programme: Austria, $397; Greece, $3,000; and Jamaica, $214. In 1991, the following contributions were received: Austria, $410; Greece, $3,000; and Jamaica, $168.

153. For the International Law Seminar, the Governments of the following countries made contributions during 1990: Austria, $267; Bahrain, $7,000; Cyprus, $800; Denmark, $4,665; Finland, $6,238; Germany, Federal Republic of, $3,969; Ireland, $5,947; New Zealand, $11,844; Philippines, $473; Sweden, $5,000; and Switzerland, $3,356. In 1991, the following contributions were received: Austria, $242; Cyprus, $500; Denmark, $4,588; Finland, $13,750; Germany, $5,624; Ireland, $3,820; Morocco, $685; Sweden, $5,000; Switzerland, $3,937; and the United Kingdom, $4,967.

154. For the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, a contribution of $500 was received during 1990 from the Government of Cyprus; in 1991 another contribution of $500 was received from Cyprus.

155. For the UNCITRAL symposia, the Governments of the following countries made contributions during 1990: Canada, $8,391; Finland, $25,132; France, $77,319; Luxembourg, $500; and Switzerland, $35,014. During 1991, the following contributions were received: Austria, $4,500; Cyprus, $500; and Denmark, $4,627.

156. No contributions were received during the biennium for UNITAR regional courses.

B. Biennium 1992-1993

157. Assuming that the guidelines and recommendations in paragraph 138 above regarding the provision of legal publications are adopted, the cost of handling and shipping the United Nations legal publications issued in 1992 and

1993 would be covered, as in previous years, by the estimates under the sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 relating to Conference and Library Services, Distribution Service and to Administration and Management, Office of General Services, Communications and Mail Operations.

158. With regard to the provision of fellowships within the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs-UNITAR Programme and of travel grants for participants in regional courses to be organized by UNITAR during 1992 and 1993, an amount of $316,000 is included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, under section 9.62 (Legal activities, Progressive development and codification of international law) of the proposed programme budget for that biennium, assuming that the General Assembly approves the guidelines and recommendations on those programmes (see paras. 141-145 above).

159. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so decides, in requesting voluntary contributions to the Programme. It is proposed that, as in past years, the funds accruing from such contributions have, as a main goal, subject to considerations of a practical nature, the increase of the number of fellowship grants to candidates from developing countries in addition to the minimum that would be authorized by the General Assembly under the appropriations from the regular budget.

V. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Present membership of the Advisory Committee

160. In accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 42/148 of 7 December 1987, the membership of the Advisory Committee for the period 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1991 is as follows: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire.

B. Recommendation by the Advisory Committee on the increase of its future membership

161. At its twenty-sixth session, held on 28 October 1991, the Advisory Committee decided to recommend the Sixth Committee to look into the possibility of increasing the future membership of the Advisory Committee. As to the question regarding the possible number of seats and the possible criteria for their distribution among the various regional groups, the Advisory Committee felt that this should be negotiated in the Sixth Committee and reflected in the latter's recommendations to the General Assembly (see also para. 200 below).

C. Twenty-fifth session

162. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 44/28, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990-1991.

163. As part of the preparation of the report requested under the above resolution, the Secretary-General prepared an interim report covering the activities carried out during 1990 by the various bodies that participated in the execution of the Programme.

164. In order to discuss the Secretary-General's interim report, the Advisory Committee held its twenty-fifth session on 11 December 1990. The session was attended by the representatives of the following members of the Advisory Committee: Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. In accordance with paragraph 106 in fine of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/712), the meeting was chaired by Mr. Edward Obeng Kufuor (Ghana).

165. The Legal Counsel of the United Nations, Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer, represented the Secretary-General at the session, Mr. Manuel Rama-Montaldo, Senior Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

166. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's interim report, which was introduced by the Legal Counsel.

167. The representatives of the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, of UNITAR and of UNESCO made statements elaborating on the sections of the interim report concerning their respective offices.

168. In their interventions, several speakers marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Advisory Committee. They noted the fortunate circumstance that the anniversary coincided with a rebirth of the interest of the international community in the role played by international law in the relations between nations as well as with an increased reaffirmation of the basic principles of international law contained in the Charter of the United Nations and with a renewed awareness of the need for their effective implementation.

169. In this connection, some speakers referred to the warm reception that the international community had accorded to the initiative to proclaim the period 1989-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law and to the adoption by the General Assembly of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term of the Decade (1990-1992). They stressed that both in the original Assembly resolution on the Decade and particularly, in the recommendations contained in the programme, the area of teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law had been given an important role.

170. The usefulness of the Programme of Assistance was also stressed by several speakers who noted, inter alia, the help it provided to young government officials and students with a view to deepening their knowledge of international law.

171. One representative referred to the section of the interim report dealing with internships and inquired about the potential that such a system might offer for the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

172. The Legal Counsel observed that internships referred to in the report took place in the Office of Legal Affairs and were oriented towards international law. Care was taken that persons selected had already a basic knowledge of international law so that they would be in a position better to profit by the internship. Experience showed that a minimum of three and a maximum of six months of internship period ensured an optimum in the profitability of the internship. Even though the Organization could not, owing to budgetary restrictions, assume any financial obligations with regard to the interns, the number of young people interested in obtaining an internship with the Office had increased over the years. However the limitations in staff available as well as space constraints placed a necessary ceiling on the number of people that could be accepted at any one time. Geographical distribution was also a factor in the selection of the interns. While each intern was assigned to a staff member of the Office to work primarily under his or her supervision, the Office encouraged the interns to become acquainted with all aspects of the work of the Office. The overall experience which the Office had had with the interns could be characterized as good.

173. One representative expressed the hope that more participants from an increasing number of countries might be able to benefit from the Geneva International Law Seminar, a concern which he viewed as all the more relevant taking into account the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law declared by the General Assembly.

174. The Legal Counsel observed that, as the Geneva International Law Seminar was entirely based on voluntary contributions from States, the number of participants was, to a large extent, determined by the number of fellowships that could be awarded by means of the contributions received. It was to be expected that the Decade would provide States with the incentive to make additional contributions, thus making it possible to finance an increasing number of fellowships.

175. One representative stressed that the Handbook on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes being prepared by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs in connection with the mandate of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, deserved to be mentioned among the activities concerning the dissemination of public international law being carried out by the Office of Legal Affairs.

176. The Legal Counsel observed that such mention would be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance the following year, as the Handbook was expected to be finalized by then.

177. Several speakers expressed great interest in the Handbook on Public International Law being prepared by UNESCO and noted that the preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law were among the recommendations contained in the programme for the Decade.

178. One representative noted that in addition to the Decade there were other decades declared by the United Nations which had a possible legal dimension, such as the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters. He suggested that efforts should be undertaken by the organs concerned and by the Secretariat to ensure that an appropriate coordination and an optimum harmonization are carried out in the fields where the objectives of two decades coincide.

179. The same representative also stressed the role that the committees referred to in chapter V, paragraph 4, of the programme of activities for the United Nations Decade of International Law (General Assembly resolution 45/40, annex) should play in the development of the objectives of the Decade and in particular, the beneficial impact that they might exert on the promotion of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. This paragraph encourages States to establish, as necessary, national, subregional and regional committees which may assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

180. The Chairman asked the members of the Advisory Committee whether, in the light of the objectives regarding the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law contained in the programme for the Decade, the Advisory Committee might deem it appropriate to depart from present practice and meet at some earlier date in addition to the month of October the following year.

181. The Advisory Committee agreed to maintain the present practice of meetings.

D. Twenty-sixth session

182. The Advisory Committee held its twenty-sixth session on 28 October 1991 in order to consider the draft report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraphs 162-163 above. The session was attended by the representatives of the following members of the Advisory Committee: Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. In accordance with paragraph 106 *in fine* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme to the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session (A/44/712), the meeting was chaired by Mr. Edward Obeng Kufuor (Ghana).

183. The Director of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, Mr. Vladimir S. Kotliar, represented the Secretary-General at the session. Mr. Manuel Rama-Montaldo, Senior Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

184. The Advisory Committee considered the draft report of the Secretary-General, which was introduced by the Director of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs on behalf of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

185. The representatives of the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, of UNITAR and of UNESCO made statements elaborating on the sections of the interim report concerning their respective Offices or Organizations.

186. Several representatives underscored the usefulness that the Programme of Assistance presented, particularly for developing countries, as it provided assistance to foreign officers and teachers of international law in increasing their knowledge and training in international law. They stressed that, in the changing international situation and emerging new world order, international legal principles were called to play a crucial role. In this context, as well as in the context of the United Nations Decade of International Law, the Programme of Assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law had become even more meaningful, and its functions, indispensable.

187. They supported in general the holding of seminars, and symposia, regional or on a wider scale, by the different components of the Programme of Assistance, as very adequate means to disseminate the knowledge of the multiple aspects of international law and to implement one of the important objectives of the Decade. They hoped that an increase in voluntary contributions from States would enable these components of the Programme, particularly those which have not benefited from numerous contributions in recent years (see paras. 152-156 above) to maintain and, if possible, increase their schedule of seminars and symposia. They also stressed the usefulness of the provision by the United Nations of international legal publications to developing countries.

188. Speaking generally on the Programme, one representative, stressing its usefulness, held the opinion that the Programme might be useful in focusing the attention of the international community on studies concerning the equality of practices among States as regards economic blockades of an individual or collective nature, as well as studies concerning the consequences or aftermath of war and the rights of peoples in time of war and peace.

189. Representatives generally welcomed the concerted action undertaken by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Secretariat of the Programme of Assistance and other units of the Secretariat and by the International Court of Justice, in order to make it possible, within the present overall level of appropriations, to translate into the other official

languages of the Organization in addition to English and French and to publish, in all official languages, the summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court (1949-1990), as provided by the Court's Registry, and to update this publication in subsequent years. Representatives stressed the advantages of having in a single volume an authoritative, comprehensive and handy compilation condensing the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice and emanating from the same body which had created such case law. It was pointed out that this publication represented a true implementation of the goals of the Programme of Assistance and of the Decade of international law in the area of the teaching, study, dissemination and in wider appreciation of international law and it was hoped that this volume would be the object of a wide distribution, particularly in developing countries. One representative, while welcoming this development, expressed the hope that, at a later stage, it would also become possible to undertake translation of the full texts of the judgments and advisory opinions of the Court.

190. Several representatives welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs to reduce the existing backlogs in the Treaty Series and in the United Nations Juridical Yearbook, and indicated the useful service that these publications performed to the Foreign Offices of Member States as well as to academic circles and the international community as a whole. In connection with the Juridical Yearbook, one representative indicated the difficulties in obtaining some of its past issues. In order to facilitate the consultation of and ensure an easier access to the very rich information contained in the volumes of the Juridical Yearbook, particularly by the New York permanent missions, this representative suggested that, along the lines of the modern techniques being envisaged for the Treaty Series, the possibility should be explored of computerizing the Yearbook's important body of information.

191. Representatives also expressed their satisfaction with the conclusion by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the "Handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States" and welcomed the recommendation for its publication made by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization. They hoped for a wide distribution of the Handbook.

192. Several representatives also stressed the usefulness of the various publications undertaken by the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for dissemination of the law of the sea. One representative, in particular, pointed out that there was a lack, in the existing bibliography on the law of the sea, of publications containing graphic information and images. Stressing the usefulness that such graphics and images would provide for teaching the law of the sea, this representative hoped that, in the future, the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea might perhaps be in a position tc undertake publications of this nature, or to illustrate profusely its regular publications.

193. Ample satisfaction was also expressed with the publication by UNESCO of the work entitled "International Law: achievements and prospects", which had

been characterized in earlier reports as "an introductory handbook on public international law". The wide-ranging nature of the various areas of international law covered by this book, and the usefulness of the contributions therein contained were stressed. It was hoped that measures could be taken to make possible the widest possible dissemination of this work, particularly in developing countries, thus ensuring an adequate implementation of the relevant objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law. It was also hoped that it might become possible, in the future, further to its publication in French and English, to translate this work into other languages so as to ensure wider accessibility of its contents.

194. One representative pointed out the desirability that improved coordination should be established between the secretariats of various United Nations decades, particularly as regards the legal dimension that these decades may offer. As an example of this, this representative indicated information of a legal nature contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction" (A/45/621 of 16 October 1990) where some sections or annexes deal with questions such as the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster. This representative felt that information of this nature could also be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of International Law. In this representative's view, it may be desirable in the future to invite the Secretariat units of other United Nations decades to submit relevant legal information for incorporation into the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of International Law.

195. Some representatives, reporting on national activities undertaken in implementation of the objectives of the Decade of International Law, indicated the contributions that their Governments had made to various components of the Programme of Assistance. One of these representatives also indicated that the Government of his country had donated to a newly independent State a full set of the judgements of the European Court of Human Rights.

196. One representative, expressing regret that the Secretariat had received no offer of national fellowships to be publicized during the past biennium, thought that States should be encouraged to offer such fellowships as a means of implementing the objectives of the Decade.

197. Some representatives pointed out that the Advisory Committee should examine the possibility of meeting more frequently in the course of each year, as it had a role to play ir the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law. Other representatives, while being open on this question, pointed out that such a decision, if taken, should be based on a pragmatic basis, and after a careful examination of the functional necessity of such an increase in frequency, in the light of implementation of the objectives of the Decade.

198. Some representatives suggested that the item in the agenda of the General Assembly concerning the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the

teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, rather than being biennial as is the case at present, should become annual, at least during the duration of the Decade of International Law. Other representatives, while being open on this question, believed that this proposal needed further examination.

199. Several representatives pointed out the need to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee which had not changed since 1971, a year in which the number of members had been set at 13. In their view, such a measure would be justified, inter alia, by the increase in the United Nations membership since that year, the growing awareness on the part of States of the role that international law should play in international relations, the prominent place that the area of teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law had been given among the objectives and in the programme of activities of the United Nations Decade of International Law, as well as by the need to ensure a better representation of various regional groups in the Advisory Committee. Several representatives, which were open to this idea, indicated that, if such an increase were to be recommended by the Sixth Committee to the plenary Assembly, it should be grounded on sound criteria for the allocation and distribution of the new seats. The following criteria were mentioned by various representatives: equitable geographical distribution, equitable representation of the most important legal systems of the world, distribution on the basis of the contribution States make to the development of international law, and equitable representation of the group of States deriving most benefit from the Programme of Assistance.

200. In this connection, the Advisory Committee decided to recommend the Sixth Committee to look into the possibility of increasing the future membership of the Advisory Committee, leaving the question of the possible number of seats and the possible criteria for their distribution among the various regional groups to be decided by the Sixth Committee in its recommendations to the plenary Assembly (see para. 161 above).

201. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Advisory Committee adopted the draft report as a whole, including the guidelines and recommendations under General Assembly resolutions 45/40 and 44/28 reproduced in paragraphs 130-147 above and the recommendation on the increase of membership reproduced in paragraph 161 above.

Notes

1/ Resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 29 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2698 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 36/108 of 10 December 1981, 38/129 of 19 December 1983 and 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987 and 44/28 of 4 December 1989. Information concerning action taken under the Programme in previous years is

Notes (continued)

contained in the following reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6492 and Add.1; ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816; ibid., Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/7305; ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740; ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/8130; ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/8505 and Corr.1 and 2; ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 98, document A/9242 and Corr.1; ibid., Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 117, document A/10332; ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 114, document A/32/326; ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 111, document A/34/693; ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 113, document A/36/633; ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 122, document A/38/546; ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 128, document A/40/893; ibid., Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 127, document A/42/718; and ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 138, document A/44/712.

2/ Resolution 44/23, preamble and paras. 1 and 2 (d).

3/ Resolution 45/40, first and second preambular paragraphs.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/43/10), chap. VIII, sect. E.

5/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/44/10), chap. IX, sect. F.

6/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10), para. 559, footnote 329.

7/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10), para. 348, footnote 388.

8/ A/44/712, para. 84 (a), and General Assembly resolution 44/28, para. 1.

9/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10), para. 564; and ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10), para. 355.

Notes (continued)

11/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10), para. 565.

12/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10), para. 356.

13/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10), para. 566; and ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10), para. 357.

14/ A/44/712, para. 89.

15/ It is to be noted that the Department of Public Information has decided to discontinue its summer internship programme for reasons having to do, inter alia, with logistics difficulties during summer months and the costs involved in staff time and communications. For its part, the ad hoc internship programme of the Department of Human Resources Management, as of 1992, will apply the following guidelines: the programme, open to graduate students, will consist of three two-month periods throughout the year: mid-January to mid-March, mid-May to mid-July, and mid-September to mid-November. Applicants should be currently enrolled in graduate school and specialize in a field related to the work of the United Nations, such as international relations, international law, economics, political science, journalism, population studies, translation and terminology, or public administration.

16/ A/45/430 and Add.1-3 and A/46/372.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/46/33), paras. 53 and 55 and annex.

18/ The work of the International Law Commission, United Nations publication, Sales No. 88.V.1.

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/36/17), para. 109.

20/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17), para. 335.

21/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/45/17), paras. 50-61.

22/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/46/17), paras. 329-341.

23/ The Amerasinghe Fellowship was initially authorized by General Assembly resolution 35/116. For discussion on how the fellowship became integrated into the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, see A/36/633, paras. 55-57 and 84-86.

Notes (continued)

24/ The Panel for the fourth award comprised: Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Chairman of the Panel), Ambassador of Singapore to the United States of America; Professor John Norton Moore, Director, Centre for Ocean Law and Policy, University of Virginia; Mr. Paul Bamela Engo, Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations; Mr. Felipe Paolillo, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations; Mr. Dmitriy V. Bykov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations; Mr. Tullio Treves, Attaché (Legal Affairs), Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations; Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer, Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the United Nations; and Mr. G. E. Chitty, Secretary to the Panel, Nominee of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea.

25/ The Panel for the fifth award comprised: Mr. Andres Aguilar (Chairman of the Panel); Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations; Professor John Norton Moore, Director, Centre for Ocean Law and Policy, University of Virginia; Mr. Amre M. Moussa, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations; Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Mr. Daya Perera, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations; Mr. Tullio Treves, Attaché (Legal Affairs), Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations; Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel of the United Nations; and Mr. G. E. Chitty, Nominee of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea.

26/ Such organizations and institutions include the following: Arab Commission for International Law, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, European Committee on Legal Cooperation, Inter-American Juridical Committee, Commission of the European Communities, The Hague Conference of Private International Law, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Organization of American States, The Hague Academy of International Law, European Economic Community, Latin American Economic System, League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity.

27/ See, for instance, vol. XXVI, No. 2, p. 34, article on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; vol. XXVI, No. 3, pp. 33, 35 and 76, notes or articles concerning legal questions related to outer space, seabed treaty, proposals on disputes settlement, etc.

28/ A/41/591.

29/ A/41/591/Add.1.

30/ A/C.5/44/13.

31/ Ibid., para. 6.

Notes (continued)

32/ Ibid., para. 7.

33/ Ibid., para. 8.

34/ Ibid., para. 11.

35/ Developing countries whose institutions received United Nations publications include the following: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire and Zimbabwe. See further discussion on the question during the seventeenth session of the Advisory Committee (A/38/546, paras. 83 and 84), at its nineteenth session (A/40/893, paras. 84-87), and at its twenty-third session (A/44/712, para. 120).

36/ Institutions from the following countries have been included among the recipients of publications from the International Court of Justice: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

37/ Those recently established information centres are located at Brazzaville, Dhaka, Harare, Managua and Ouagadougou.

38/ A request was also received from the Government of Kuwait for one of its nationals to attend scheme (a) of the Programme (see para. 86) as an observer, with the costs being borne by the Kuwaiti Government. This request was accommodated.

39/ A request was also received from the Governments of Angola and Ivory Coast for one national of each of those two countries to attend scheme (a) of the Programme as observers, at their own cost. This request was accommodated.

40/ In 1990, the United Nations-UNITAR special seminars were given by: Mr. Marcel Bolsard, Director, UNITAR European Office, Geneva; Mr. Philippe Couvreur, Secretary of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Michel Wembou Djiena, Second Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations, New York; Mr. Pierre-Michel Fontaine, Senior Legal Officer, Promotion of Refugee Law Section (UNHCR), Geneva; Mr. Gerold Herrmann, Senior Legal Officer, UNCITRAL, Vienna; Mr. Larry Johnson, Principal Officer, Office of the Legal Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Rene Kosirnik, Head of the Legal Department, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva; Mr. Manfred Lachs, Judge at the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Roy Lee, Principal Officer, Office of the Legal Counsel, United Nations, New York; Mr. Jean-Pierre Levy, Director and Deputy to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law

Notes (continued)

of the Sea, United Nations, New York; Mr. F. T. Liu, former Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Cornelius Noe, Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague; Mr. Frank Owarish, Director of Training, UNITAR, New York; Mr. Manuel Rama-Montaldo, Secretary of the Programme of Assistance and Senior Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Stephen Schwebel, Judge at the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Arthur T. Witteveen, Secretary in charge of information matters, International Court of Justice, The Hague; and Ms. Elizabeth Zoller, Professor of International Law, University of Strasbourg.

41/ In 1991, the United Nations-UNITAR special seminars were given by: Mr. Marcel Bolsard, Director, UNITAR, Geneva; Mr. Philippe Couvreur, Secretary of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Juergen Dedring, Senior Political Affairs Officer, United Nations, New York; Mr. Gerold Herrmann, Chief, International Trade Law Branch, United Nations, Vienna; Mr. Larry Johnson, Principal Officer, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Jean Phillipe Lavoyer, Legal Department, International Committee of the Red Cross; Mr. Manfred Lachs, Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. E. Leiserson, United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Geneva; Mr. F. T. Liu, former Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Paul Meerts, Institute of Foreign Relations, The Hague; Mr. Djanshid Montaz, Professor of International Law, Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mr. Bernard Noble, Secretary, International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Cornelius Noe, Chief of Treaty Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands; Mr. F. Owarish, Director of Training, UNITAR, New York; Mr. Manuel Rama-Montaldo, Secretary of the Programme of Assistance and Senior Legal Officer, United Nations, New York; Mr. R. Ranjeva, Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Stephen Schwebel, Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague; and Ms. Elizabeth Zoller, Professor of International Law, University of Strasbourg.

42/ The UNITAR training and refresher courses were given by: Mr. Sylvester Awuye, UNHCR, Geneva; Mr. Gudmundur Alfredsson, Human Rights Officer, United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Geneva; Mr. Paul Berthoud, Senior Special Fellow, UNITAR European Office; Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UNITAR; Mr. John Gara, United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations, New York; Mr. Larry Johnson, Principal Officer, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York; Mr. Frank Owarish, Director of Training, UNITAR, New York; and Mr. Tim Sheeny, EEC secretariat.

43/ A/44/712, para. 82.

Notes (continued)

44/ The roster of contributors to the UNESCO handbook is as follows: Judges, former judges, or judges ad hoc of the International Court of Justice: Georges Abi-saab (Egypt), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Gilbert Guillaume (France), Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom), Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Keba Mbaye (Senegal), Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar), Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina), Jose Sette-Camara (Brazil), Nagendra Singh (India), Nikolai K. Tarassov (USSR), Hubert Thierry (France), Nicolas Valticos (Greece), Michel Virally (France); Professors or lecturers in international law: R. H. F. Austin (Zimbabwe), Pascal Boniface (France), Bengt Broms (Finland), Abdelkader Boye (Senegal), Antonio Cassese (Italy), Monique Chemillier-Gendreau (France), Bin Cheng (United Kingdom), Luigi Condorelli (Italy), Benedetto Conforti (Italy), Riad Daoudi (the Syrian Arab Republic), Bernhardt Graefrath (Germany), Michèle Jacquart (Canada), Igor I. Lukashuk (Ukraine), Ronald St. John Macdonald (Canada), Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland), Nicolas Mateesco Matte (Canada), Edward McWhinney (Canada), Joële Nguyen Duytan (Viet Nam), Edith Oeser (Germany), Covey T. Oliver (USA), Mohamed Y. Olwan (Jordan), Alain Pellet (France), Walter Poeggel (Germany), Michel Prieur (France), Ernesto J. Rey Caro (Argentina), Francois Rigaux (Belgium), Yasuhiro Saito (Japan), Jean Salmon (Belgium), Oscar Schachter (USA), Henry G. Schermers (Netherlands), Moustapha Sourang (Senegal), Attila Tanzi (Italy), V. Francis Wodie (Ivory Coast), Sheng Yu (China); Ministers and former Ministers: Jorge Castañeda (Mexico), Jean-Pierre Cot (France), Hector Gros Espieli (Uruguay), Adrian Nastase (Romania), Krzysztof Skubiszewski (Poland); Diplomats, (Ambassadors, Advisers to Foreign Ministries, etc.): Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Hanna Bokor-Szego (Hungary), Milan Bulajic (Yugoslavia), Geraldo E. Do Nascimento E Silva (Brazil), H. Roberto Herrera-Caceres (Honduras), S. P. Jagota (India), Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), Hong Zeng Zhang (China); International civil servants (present or former): Samule Asante (Ghana) (United Nations), Krishna Ahooja-Patel (India) (INSTRAW), Tunguru Huaraka (Namibia) (United Nations), Satya Nandan (Fiji) (United Nations), Januaz Symonides (Poland) (UNESCO), Santiago Torres Bernárdez (Spain) (United Nations) and Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia) (United Nations).

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Agenda item 124

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

In paragraph 182, after the words:

"The session was attended by the representatives of the following members of the Advisory Committee": add the word: "Bangladesh"

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